

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD

Part III. Europe

1 January 1958

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD

Part III. EUROPE

Introduction

Wherever possible, this report gives the generic names of first- and second-order civil divisions and the number of such units for each country. "Country" is here interpreted loosely to cover nations, dependencies, and other types of political units. For the most part, the data reflect de facto sovereignty as of 1 January 1958. The counting of a particular civil division under the name of a country, however, does not necessarily imply recognition of its current political status by the United States Government.

The data vary somewhat in completeness and accuracy from country to country. As a rule, the civil divisions of western Europe were more difficult to set forth in simple terms than those of the East, where Communist governments have replaced old regimes with highly centralized administrations. For some countries, the classification of towns presented problems, whereas for others the rank of areally extensive divisions could not always be determined with certainty. Where the status of units as first- or second-order divisions was clouded by the existence of entities of intermediate rank, an attempt was made not only to identify the basic first- and second-order units, but to deal also with exceptions and intermediate divisions under "Remarks." Distinguishing "basic" from "exceptional" was not always easy, however, and the compilers will quickly concede that valid interpretations different from theirs can be placed on many of the civil division patterns.

If the generic name of a civil division has been transliterated from a language that does not employ a roman alphabet, the name used in this report is generally that used in one or more of the cited references. Wherever feasible, the transliterations conform to the policies of the U. S. Board on Geographic Names, but conformity is not guaranteed. Where appropriate, generic terms are followed by a translation -- the "standard" translation where one could be discerned, and the choice of the compilers in other cases. Where translations only were available, that is, where the official form in current use could not be identified with certainty, the translation only is given in brackets.

Wherever the figure appearing after the first- or second-order division term is underlined it indicates that the figure was arrived at by counting the number of civil divisions shown on available maps. Because of cartographic ambiguities and errors in counting, these figures may be less accurate than those (not underlined) that were taken from documentary sources.

The date given for each civil division category is that of the main source from which information was taken. Where basic data were drawn from numerous sources, the date may span several years.

The references cited generally include the main sources or one of the main sources from which data for this report were taken. In some instances, it was necessary to note several references in order to give complete coverage for both first- and second-order units. References include maps, lists, and other works useful in interpreting administrative relationships. After each citation, a brief indication of the type of data presented by the source is given.

Reference materials for which call numbers or map numbers are given in the citations can be obtained on request from the CIA Map Library, extension 2596. Maps with map numbers generally are obtainable as retention copies, whereas all items with call numbers are available only on loan. Most of the unnumbered books, reports, and documents that are cited as references are in the CIA Library (extension 8708), the Department of State Library, or the Library of Congress. A few, however, are available at the CIA Map Library.

Where reliability of the data is particularly doubtful, or where some relationship is not covered by the available sources, the discrepancies are noted under the heading "Gaps."

Section A

NORTHERN EUROPE

ICELAND

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS sýsla (county): 16
 1957 kaupstadur (town): 13

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS kreppa (civil parish): 206
 1942

REMARKS Towns of kaupstadur status are equal in rank to counties.

Between the counties and civil parishes are about 30 intermediate units (sýslu - municipal district) of uncertain status. Some are coextensive with counties, whereas in other cases there are two per county. If the municipal districts are counted as second-order divisions, the civil parishes, which appear to be the basic second-order units, become third-order.

Four or five "divisions" are shown on some statistical lists and maps of Iceland. To date, however, there is no firm evidence that these units are administrative entities.

REFERENCES Iceland; 1:750,000; Tourist Association of Iceland, 1954; county names and boundaries. Call No. 93699.

Iceland: Political; 1:1,650,000; 1952; names and boundaries of counties; locations of towns of kaupstadur status. Map No. 12347.

The Statesman's Year-Book 1957; Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; administrative relationships; number of units; names of kaupstadur towns.

Iceland, British Admiralty, N.I.D., Geographical Handbook, B.R. 504, University Press, Cambridge, for H.M. Stationery Office, 1942; administrative relationships.

GAPS More recent data are needed on all aspects of the administrative system.

NORWAY*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

fylke (county)**: 18

1956

byfylke (city county): 2

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

herred (district; rural municipality): 680

1956

kjøpstad (market town): 44

ladested (port town): 22

REMARKS

The 2 towns of byfylke status (Oslo and Bergen) are divided in different ways for different purposes and do not appear to have a basic ward, or similar division, pattern. The extent to which sogn or parish units, which total about 22 for both cities, are used for other than ecclesiastical administration is not made clear by the available data.

Whether the kjøpstad and ladested cities should be ranked as first- or second-order divisions is a moot question. In most matters their governments deal directly with the central government, but since fylke governors pass on the legality of laws adopted by their councils, kjøpstader and ladesteder have been placed in the second-order category.

Although Svalbard is under the Ministry of Industry and Shipping, the administration of the archipelago is headed locally by an appointed governor. Apparently, the island pattern provides all that is needed in the way of "civil divisions." Jan Mayan Island, which is uninhabited except for the staff of a permanent weather station, is administered directly by the Ministry of Industry and Shipping.

*Including Svalbard and Jan Mayan Island. The administration of the Svalbard archipelago (Spitzbergen), 78°N-20°E, and Jan Mayan Island, 71°N-8°W, is under the Norwegian Ministry of Industry and Shipping.

**Translation used in reference (a); often translated as "province" in other sources.

NORWAY
con't

REFERENCES

- (a) Statistical Yearbook of Norway, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, Oslo, 1956; names, designations, and number of units; administrative relationships.
- (b) Herredskart; 1:1,000,000; Norges Geografiske Oppmåling, 1950; fylke and herred names and boundaries. 2 sheets, Call Nos. 39771 and 78678.
- (c) Norway; 1:6,400,000, 1954; fylke boundaries, names given in marginal list keyed to map by number. Map No. 11225.
- (d) Duffey, Frank J.. The Political Institutions and Government of Norway, University of Oslo, Summer School for American Students, Oslo, 1953; administrative relationships.

SWEDEN

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

län (county): 24
 1956 överståthållarskap (governorship): 1
 [Stockholm]

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

landskommun (rural commune or parish): 811
 1956 municipalsamhälle (urban district): 138
 köping (small town or village): 93
 stad (town): 128
 [under county council]
 stad (city or town): 5
 [not under county council]
 församling (parish): 22
 [Stockholm only]

REMARKS

Counties and county council areas are coterminous except in the case of Kalmar county wherein there are two county councils.

The 25 traditional provinces have no current administrative significance although in many cases their boundaries coincide with those of modern administrative counties.

As far as can be determined, the 5 cities that are not subordinate to county councils are still under the general direction of county governors and thus, technically, are not of first-order rank. They are Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, Helsingborg, and Gävle.

Administrative changes effective January 1952 combined many communes and considerably reduced the total number. The map cited below shows the new arrangement in red and the old in black.

REFERENCES

Kommunkarta Över Sverige; 1:700,000; Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalts Förlag, Stockholm, 1950; 2 sheets; names and boundaries of all units except urban parishes. Call No. 97013.

Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige; Statistiska Centralbyrån, Stockholm, 1956; designations and number of units; names of counties and urban units.

Hesslin, Gunnar. Public Administration in Sweden, The Swedish Institute Information Service, Stockholm, 1952-?; administrative relationships.

SWEDEN
con't

REFERENCES

Olsson, John. The Local Government of Sweden, The Swedish Institute and Swedish Union of Rural Communes, Stockholm-?, February 1952; administrative relationships.

Stockholms Kommunalkalender, Kungl. Boktryckeriet, P.A. Norstedt & Söner, Stockholm, 1955; names of Stockholm parishes; city limits and some parish boundaries shown on various maps.

FINLAND

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

lääni (county): 9

maakunta (provincial territory): 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1955

kihlakunta (district): 50

kaupunki (town): 35

kauppala (small country town; market town): 30

REMARKS

Reference (d) includes a list (p.4) in which names of the traditional provinces are equated to current administrative counties.

The one provincial territory is the Ahvenanmaa (Åland) Archipelago, which has an almost exclusively Swedish-speaking population, and has considerable local autonomy and special status as a civil division.

No urban units rank as first-order divisions. The capital, Helsinki, is a kaupunki.

Some of the market towns are apparently true second-order divisions, whereas others are partially under district administration. The figure given is the total number of such towns regardless of their status.

The USSR-held Porkkala Naval base area was returned to Finland in 1956.

REFERENCES

(a) Statistical Yearbook of Finland; Finland, Central Statistical Office, Helsinki; 1955; number of units; names, designations, and administrative relationships.

(b) [Internal Political Boundaries]; 1:1,000,000; Maanmittaushallituksen Kivipiano, 1956; boundaries of first- through third-order units. Call No. 100462.

(c) Finland; 1:3,750,000; 1956; names and boundaries of first-order divisions. Map No. 11347.

(d) General Handbook on the Geography of Finland, Geographical Society of Finland, Helsinki, 1952; administrative relationships.

DENMARK AND THE FAEROE ISLANDS*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956

amt (county): 22

købstad (independent municipality): 80

hovedstad (capital): 1
[Copenhagen][exceptional municipality]: 1
[Fredriksberg]Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956

sogn-kommune (parish commune
or rural municipality): 1,303

flaekke (small town): 5

handelplads (trading place): 1

REMARKS

Three counties are divided into 2 amtsraadskredse (county council districts), which function as counties but are not officially counted as such.

Købstad governments are supervised directly by the Minister of Internal Affairs, as are county governments.

Fredriksberg, an enclave within Copenhagen, is a separate municipality. Its government is in some ways similar to that of the capital and in other respects resembles the administration of a town of købstad status. Gentofte, a suburb of Copenhagen, also has a special status in local government, but remains technically a kommune.

Some urban units do not have subdivisions. Others, including Copenhagen, are divided in different ways for different purposes (police, collection of statistics, public health, schools, civil defense, courts, factory inspection, etc.) and there appears to be no single unit that can be classed as the basic second-order urban division.

Reference (a) divides Denmark into 157 herred (district) units the role and status of which is not explained by available sources. In reference (c), districts (herredet) are given for each named kommune, but in reference (b), districts are not listed as administrative divisions.

According to references (a) and (b), the civil divisions of the Faeroe Islands in 1956 were:

First Order
syssel (district) . . . 6

Second Order
sogn (parish) 47

*The Faeroe Islands (62°N-6°45'W) have considerable autonomy and are no longer classed as a Danish county. Representatives are still sent to the Danish folketing, however, and Denmark retains final responsibility for foreign relations.

DENMARK AND THE FAEROE ISLANDS

con't

REFERENCES

- (a) Denmark; 1:300,000; Geodaetisk Institute, Copenhagen, 1956; (4 sheets); names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Call No. 102532.
- (b) Statistisk Årbog 1956; Denmark, Statistiske Departement, Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri, A/S, Copenhagen; number and designations of units; administrative relationships.
- (c) Kraks Vejviser 1956 (vol. II); Kraks Legat, Copenhagen; commune or parish list (p. 2357-3364) gives county for each named commune; independent cities listed p. 2356.
- (d) Denmark; Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Danish Statistical Department, Copenhagen, 1956 (in English); administrative relationships and number of units, p. 86-88.
- (e) Denmark; 1:2,750,000; county boundaries including the lines dividing certain counties into county council districts. Map No. 13457.

GAPS

Data are needed on the herredet (districts) shown on reference (a).

Section B

WESTERN EUROPE

GERMANY*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS Land (state; province): 10

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS Landkreis (rural county): 425

1957

Stadtkreis (municipality; urban county): 137

Bezirk (district): 7
[Hamburg only]

REMARKS

The largest Länder have intermediate units between Land governments and the Kreis level:

Regierungsbezirk (administrative district) . . . 31

Verwaltungsbezirk (administrative district) . . . 2

Landkreise usually include several small settlements. Stadtkreise (municipalities, generally with populations greater than 50,000) are autonomous in the sense that they belong to no Landkreis.

Bremen and Hamburg are Länder and are the only urban areas that rank in their own right as first-order units. Bremen comprises 2 Stadtkreise -- Bremen and Bremerhaven -- whereas Hamburg is divided into 7 districts and numerous lower-order divisions.

Administrative boundary patterns are very complex with numerous units having one or more exclaves in adjacent divisions. There are also German exclaves within Switzerland and vice versa along the German-Swiss frontier.

REFERENCES

Deutsche Verkehrs- und Vertreterbezirkskarte; 1:500,000; Ravenstein, Frankfurt M., 1957; 4 sheets; names and boundaries of first- and second-order and intermediate units; names given in hierarchic outline in marginal lists. Call No. 102417.

Die Bundesrepublik 1956/57, Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, Köln; names of most units through the Kreis level; administrative relationships.

Karte der Gebietseinteilung der Hansestadt Hamburg, 1:20,000; Hansestadt Hamburg Vermessungsamt, Hamburg, 1954; Bezirk boundaries of Hamburg. Call No. 98897.

Germany; 1:5,500,000; 1955; names and boundaries of Länder. Map No. 12782.

*See also Berlin, p. 12

BERLIN*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

Sektor (sector): 2

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

Verwaltungsbezirk (administrative district): 20

1957

REMARKS

Twelve of the 20 Verwaltungsbezirke are in the western sector. Treating the sectors as first-order divisions appears realistic in view of the unique legal status of the city. Prior to the end of World War II, Berlin was a Land (province), a Regierungsbezirk (administrative district), and a Stadtkreis (municipality or urban county), all being coextensive. Recent maps and publications produced in the Federal Republic of Germany identify Berlin as a Land (first-order division of the Federal Republic), whereas those produced in the Soviet Occupied Zone identify Berlin as a Bezirk (first-order division of the Soviet Occupied Zone). These designations are meaningless, however, so long as the city continues in a de jure occupation status.

REFERENCES

Berlin: Focus of World Events, Part 1, "The Four-Sector-City 1945-54", Presseamt des Senats von Berlin, West Berlin, 1954; administrative relationships; background of current legal status of Berlin.

von Merkat, H.J., Germany Today, Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, 1954; administrative relationships.

Germany: Zones of Occupation, March 1946; Berlin inset at 1:200,000 shows occupation sector limits superimposed on Verwaltungsbezirk boundaries. Map No. 10139.

*Although considerable administrative power is exercised in the western sector of Berlin by the German Federal Republic (West Germany), and in the eastern sector by the government of the Soviet Occupied Zone, the Four-Power Occupation status of Berlin (as of 15 January 1958) continues to exist de jure.

GERMANY*
(Soviet Occupied Zone)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS Bezirk (district): 14

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS Landkreis (rural county): 193

1957 Stadtkreis (municipality; urban county): 22

REMARKS The Land (province) boundaries as they existed until the end of World War II are still shown on many German maps. However, these have no current administrative significance in the Soviet Occupied Zone.

A number of changes in the civil divisions of the "German Democratic Republic" became effective between 1 January 1956 and 1 January 1957, and are not shown on available maps such as reference (a). Data on hand pertaining to these changes indicate that they are minor, involving mostly third-order units (Gemeinden). The changes alter Bezirk boundaries at 2 points, alter Landkreis boundaries at 5 or 6 points, and reduce the number of Landkreis from 194 to 193.

REFERENCES (a) Die Gliederung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik nach der neuen Verwaltungsstruktur; ca. 1:2,000,000; from Tägliche Rundschau, No. 196, 23 Aug 52; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units; basic information is correct but map does not incorporate minor changes of recent date. Call No. 79371.

(b) Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin, 1957; administrative relationships; Bezirk boundaries on map, p. 8; Bezirk and Gemeinde lists, p. 10-15.

GAPS Recent map coverage is needed for boundaries.

*See also Berlin, p. 12

NETHERLANDS

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS provincie (province): 11

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS gemeente (commune; municipality): 1,012

1957

REMARKS

Administrative divisions include 2 drostambt (bailiff office) units -- Eltern and Tudderren -- small areas acquired by the Netherlands through 1949 rectification of Netherlands-Germany frontier. As far as can be determined, the 2 areas have not yet been integrated into the normal pattern of administrative areas, and whether they should now be counted as first- or second-order divisions is a moot question.

In most instances, gemeente boundaries are drawn so that the built-up areas of large cities are within a single unit. Amsterdam is the capital of the Netherlands without being the seat of the Government, which resides in the Hague. Both cities are second-order units of gemeente status, as are all other towns of the Netherlands.

REFERENCES

Officiële Staatsalmanak voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, Ministerie van Binnenlandse zaken, Bezitsvorming en publiekrechtelijke Bedrijfsorganisatie, Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage, 1957; list of communes by province, p. 325-360.

Gemeentenatlas Benelux; maps at 1:400,000 and 1:450,000; Netherlands, Ruksdienst voor het Nationale Plan, Staatsdrukkerij Uitgeverbedrijf, 's-Gravenhage, 1952; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Call No. aF230-23.N4.

Winkler Prins Encyclopaedie; Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1950; 19 vols.; administrative relationships; includes maps of provinces showing gemeente boundaries and maps of many individual gemeente.

BELGIUM

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

province: 9

1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

arrondissement: 41

1956

REMARKS

Each arrondissement is headed by a commissioner, but in less densely populated areas these officials direct more than one arrondissement.

The basic third-order unit is the commune, of which there are about 2,700. City government is commune government and a large urban area may constitute a number of communes, each having its own administration, even though only one commune carries the name by which the agglomeration is known, for example, Bruxelles.

REFERENCES

Carte Generale de la Belgique, 1:200,000; Cartographie Dossray, Bruxelles, 1956; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Call No. 57412.

Gemeentenatlas Benelux; maps at 1:400,000 and 1:450,000; Netherlands, Ruksdienst voor het Nationale Plan, Staatsdrukkerij Uitgeverubedrijf, 's-Gravenhage, 1952; names and boundaries of first- through third-order units. Call No. aF230-23.N4.

LUXEMBOURG

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

canton: 12

1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

commune: 126

1955

REMARKS

Luxembourg is also divided into 4 or 5 electoral districts which should not be confused with cantons.

Communes are divided into sections (third-order units) of which there are some 500 for the country as a whole.

City government is commune government and no town, including Luxembourg city, ranks as a first-order civil division. In a reference (a) list of communes, names of the larger, more urban units are given as Ville (city or town) de _____. These communities are still communes, however, and their governments are referred to as such.

REFERENCES

(a) Annuaire Officiel, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Office de la Statistique Générale, Luxembourg, 1955; names of cantons and communes.

(b) Gemeentenatlas Benelux; maps at 1:400,000 and 1:450,000; Netherlands, Ruksdienst voor het Nationale Plan, Staatsdrukkerij Uitgeverbedrijf, 's-Gravenhage, 1952; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Call No. af230-23.N4.

(c) Grand-Duché de Luxembourg; 1:100,000; authority unknown, but believed official, 1950-?; names and boundaries of all units first- through third-order. Call No. 75805.

(d) Luxembourg; 1:1,250,000; not dated; names and boundaries of cantons. Map No. 13848.

FRANCE

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS département (department): 89*
 territoire (territory): 1
 1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS arrondissement: 311
 1957

REMARKS

The territory is the Territoire de Belfort (47°45'N-7°E),
 coterminous with the Arrondissement de Belfort.

The historical provinces or gouvernements (Normandy, Burgundy,
 Provence, etc) no longer have administrative significance,
 although their names are still used to designate regions.

The current administrative system is highly centralized with
 logically descending steps. Basic hierarchic relationships
 are maintained through the lower-order units, which include
 third-order cantons (3,031) and fourth-order communes (ca. 38,000).
 Seine, the smallest département, comprises Paris and some of its
 suburbs. It is divided into 20 arrondissements. In most of
 France, however, city government is commune government.

In 1957, Loire Inférieure became Loire, Atlantique and Charente
 Inférieure became Charente Maritime. Thus, there are no longer
 any départements in France with names bearing the designation
 "inférieure."

REFERENCES

Carte Administrative de la France; 1:1,400,000; Institute
 Géographique National, December 1956; names and boundaries of
 units through the canton level; includes insets of Paris and
 other urban areas. Call No. 102807.

France; 1:6,500,000; 1953; boundaries of first-order units.
 Map No. 13005.

Dictionnaire des Communes, Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris; 1956;
 names of all units; administrative relationships.

Statesman's Year-Book 1957, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; number
 of units, names of departments, administrative relationships.

Keesing's Contemporary Archives, Keesing's Publications Ltd.,
 London, 10-17 Aug 57; 1957 changes in department names.

*Includes Corsica, but not overseas départements of Africa, the Western
 Hemisphere, and the Indian Ocean.

SWITZERLAND

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS Kanton* (canton): 25

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS Bezirk** (district): 213
1950 Gemeinde*** (commune): 132

REMARKS

In Switzerland, German, French, Italian, and Romansh are recognized as "national languages." Since German -- which is spoken by about 72 percent of the population -- predominates, the generic names of the civil divisions listed above are given in German with French and Italian forms indicated in the footnotes. Romansh forms are of little importance because this tongue is now spoken by only about 1 percent of the population.

Cantons vary greatly in size and population. Several include enclaves within adjacent units, making boundary patterns very complex.

The administrative status of cities and towns also varies considerably. Some are cantons in their own right, whereas others are Bezirke and still others are third-order Gemeinden.

Normally the Gemeinde is a third-order unit; the figure (132) refers only to Gemeinden that are technically second-order, i.e. those of the smaller cantons that do not have Bezirke.

REFERENCES

Eidgenössische Volkszählung: Wohnbevölkerung der Gemeinden 1950; Band 1, Eidgenössisches Statistisches Amt, Bern, 1951; names of units in hierarchic outline first- through third-order.

Die Gemeinden der Schweiz, 1:200,000; Eidg. Landestopographie, Wabern bei Bern, 1944; 4 sheets; names and boundaries of units first- through third-order. Call No. 49739.

Schulkarte der Schweiz; 1:600,000; Kummerly & Frey, Bern, 1951-?; very effective single-sheet portrayal of canton boundaries. Call No. 51338.

Karte der Schweiz; 1:800,000; Kummerly & Frey, Bern, 1943; names and boundaries of cantons and Bezirke. Call No. 21394.

*Also canton, French; and cantone, Italian.

**Also district, French; distretto, Italian; and, in Kanton Gaubünden, Kries.

***Also commune, French; and comune, Italian.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

Gemeinde (community): 11

1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

--

REMARKS

There are no second-order units. Each Gemeinde comprises a small town or village and adjacent cropland or forest. Parts of several communities are detached and far removed from the home village or town, making boundary patterns very complex.

REFERENCES

A Principaute de Liechtenstein, special number, Journal des Voyages, 1955; number of first-order units.

Fürstentum Liechtenstein: Uebersichtsplan; 1:10,000; E. Collioud, Bern; 1943-47, (incomplete coverage -- only 5 sheets available); names and boundaries of units. Call No. 57490.

Fürstentum Liechtenstein Landeskarte; 1:25,000; Schulbucherverlag, Vaduz, 1952; names and boundaries of first-order units. Call No. 51817.

MONACO

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 3

1954

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS The 3 districts are Monaco (city), Condamine, and Monte Carlo. Their boundaries are shown on few readily available maps, but can be inferred approximately from reference (b).

REFERENCES (a) Länderlexikon, 4 Lieferung, Verlag Weltarchiv GMBH, Hamburg, 1954-7; number of units and names, p. 561.

(b) Town Plan of Monte Carlo and Monaco; 1:5,000; Geographical Section, General Staff; 2nd ed. 1944; approximate location of district boundaries. Call No. 29902.

ANDORRA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

parroquia (parish): 6

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

--

REMARKS

In a strict sense, Andorra is not an independent country but a fief under the joint suzerainty of the president of France and the bishop of Urgel (Spain).

There are no second-order civil divisions. The parishes are coterminous with the traditional 6 valleys.

REFERENCES

Les Vallées d'Andorre; 1:50,000; Marcel Chevalier (compiler-?), published by Girard, Barrère, et Thomas, Paris (with the assistance of the Academy of Sciences, Barcelona), 1933; parish names and boundaries. Call No. 78750.

The Statesman's Year-Book 1957, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; administrative relationships.

SPAIN*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS provincia (province): 50

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS municipio (municipality): 7,255

1955

REMARKS

Two of the provinces (Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife) are in the Canary Islands; the Balearic Islands form a single province. Some of the provinces have exclaves in adjacent provinces, making boundary patterns very complex.

The 13 historical provinces or kingdoms of Spain (Castile, Aragon, Andalusia, etc.), from which present provinces were carved, no longer have administrative significance although their names are still used to designate regions.

Spain is also divided into some 486 partidos judiciales (judicial districts) of which there are from 3 to 17 per province. Although these divisions now appear to function mainly in the administration of justice, they are also used as statistical units, and in some parts of the country seem to have a role in general administration. Whether the partidos judiciales should be regarded as the basic second-order unit instead of the municipio is a moot question. The available evidence seems to say "no," but is not conclusive.

No towns rank in their own right as first-order civil divisions. Municipalities range in size from villages of less than 500 people to large cities such as Madrid and Barcelona with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

REFERENCES

Anuario Estadístico de España, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Madrid, ed. manual, May 1957; administrative relationships; names of provinces.

Nomenclator de las Ciudades, Villas, Lugares, Aldeas y demas Entidades de Población de España, Rivadeneyra, S.A., Madrid, 1951; pamphlets (one for each province) give names of all units, including municipios.
Call No. gF524.S6.

*Including the Canary and Balearic islands, which Spain regards administratively as parts of the mainland.

SPAIN
con't

REFERENCES

Rivera, I.. Geografia de España, 2nd ed., Editorial Dossat, Madrid, 1953; administrative relationships.

Atlas Universal Aguilar, Aguilar de Ediciones, S.A., Madrid, 1954; administrative relationships; boundaries of provinces and partidos judiciales on maps at 1:1,000,000 and other scales. Call No. aA000.A2.

Spain: Political Divisions; 1:3,250,000; Foreign Economic Administration, 1944; province boundaries in relation to those of the historical provinces or kingdoms. Call No. 20710.

GAPS

Data are needed on the current role, if any, of the partidos judiciales in general administration.

GIBRALTAR
(United Kingdom Crown Colony)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS --

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS The only "administrative division" seems to be the distinction between Gibraltar city, wherein a council exercises certain functions, and the remainder of the colony under the direct auspices of the Colony Government. The Gibraltar city council is responsible for fire prevention, enforcement of public health measures, highway maintenance, most public utilities, and licensing. Hospitals, education, and port administration, however, are under the Colony Government. No readily available maps delimit the jurisdictional zone of the city council, and whether this area can be properly regarded as a civil division is a moot question.

REFERENCE Colonial Office Report on Gibraltar for the Year 1956, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1957; administrative relationships; includes a 1:40,000 map on which the urban area (area under the city council, presumably) can be discerned.

PORTUGAL*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

provincia (province): 11

distrito (district): 18

distrito autónomo (autonomous district): 4

[Azores 3]

[Madeira 1]

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957

concelho (municipality): 303

[Continental Portugal . . . 273]

[Azores 19]

[Madeira 11]

REMARKS

Continental Portugal has two overlapping systems of administrative units. Districts and provinces both appear to exercise some first-order functions. The provinces are noted first in official lists, but it cannot be said that districts are their subdivisions, since individual provinces include part of 1 district, parts of 4 districts, 1 district and parts of 2 others, etc. In theory at least, both units have governments and capitals. Although neither the province nor district has a clear claim to the title of basic first-order division, the available evidence suggests that the district should be used in cases where reference to both units is impractical.

In the "adjacent islands," the functions (not too clear) that the provinces perform in continental Portugal are combined with those of the autonomous districts.

No towns rank as first-order civil divisions in either mainland Portugal or the islands. The 2 largest cities, Lisbon and Porto, are concelhos with boundaries that take in little more than the cities and their immediate environs. Lisbon is divided into 7 barrios (third-order) and some 169 freguesias (parishes -- fourth-order, normally third). Porto has 3 barrios. No concelhos other than these 2 have barrios as subdivisions.

REFERENCES

Anuário Comercial de Portugal, Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Lisbon, 1957, 2 vols.; number of units and administrative relationships; includes some maps of individual districts ca. 1:500,000.

Orcamento Geral do Estado para o Ano Económico de 1957, Imprensa Nacional, Lisbon, 1957; names of first- and second-order units; administrative relationships.

*Including the "adjacent islands" -- Madeira and Azores -- which Portugal regards administratively as parts of the mainland.

PORTUGAL
con't

REFERENCES

Peaslee, Amos J.. Constitutions of Nations, Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 2nd ed., vol. 3; 1956; administrative relationships (Portugal constitution), p. 205.

[Portugal]; 1:1,500,000; Ministério da Economia, Direcção Geral do Serviços Agrícolas, 1954-7; distrito and concelho names and boundaries. Call No. 88439.

Portugal; 1:2,800,000; 1954; province names and boundaries. Map No. 13480.

GAPS

Current data are needed on the province-district relationship.

UNITED KINGDOM*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1955-56

county: 100
county borough: 85
[England, Wales, and Northern Ireland]
county of city: 4
[Scotland only]
county: 1
[London]
city corporation: 1
[London]

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1955-56

municipal borough: 321
[England, Wales, and Northern Ireland]
large burgh: 20
[Scotland only]
urban district: 592
[England, Wales, and Northern Ireland]
small burgh: 173
[Scotland only]
rural district: 707**
township: 3
[Northern Ireland only]
ward: ca. 700***
metropolitan borough: 28
[London]

*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes: England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

**The total figure includes the rural districts of England, Wales, and North Ireland, and the comparable districts (sometimes called "landward areas") of Scotland.

***The ward figure covers only subdivisions of cities of first-order rank other than London.

UNITED KINGDOM
con'tREMARKS

Northern Ireland and Scotland have some autonomy and are in a sense civil divisions of intermediate rank between the central government and first-order units.

The county figure is for administrative counties -- not to be confused with geographical counties with which many are coterminous. Some administrative counties were formed through division of geographical counties and are referred to by ancient names, for example, ridings of York, and parts of Lincoln. Legally, however, they are administrative counties, as in the Soke of Peterborough.

London county has a fuller range of powers than other counties or county boroughs. The city corporation of London is a medieval relic controlling a small area in the center of the city. Its powers include those duties exercised elsewhere in the city by metropolitan borough councils and the London County council, and some peculiar duties such as control of markets and police throughout at least part of Greater London.

Offshore islands are in the county pattern, except the Isle of Man and the two bailiwicks of the Channel Islands (Jersey and Guernsey). These have their own legislatures that handle domestic matters, but the U.K. Parliament retains supreme authority.

Isle of Man

sheading (subdivision) . . .	6
borough	1
town	3

Channel Islands

bailiwick	2
parish22

How the civil divisions of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands relate to the United Kingdom as a whole is not completely clear. The 2 bailiwicks of the Channel Islands might be treated as first-order units and the parishes as second-order units; and the Isle of Man may be regarded as a "special area" of first-order rank with the 6 sheadings and 1 borough as second-order units. This, however, is by no means the only interpretation that can be placed on the relationship of the islands to the general administrative pattern.

UNITED KINGDOM
con't

REFERENCES

Britain: An Official Handbook, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956; designations and number of units; administrative relationships.

Great Britain -- Commercial Gazetteer, "Geographia," Ltd., London, 1956-?; names and designations of units; administrative relationships; incl. 1:500,000 map showing county boundaries.

Census 1951: England and Wales - Index of Place Names Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1955, reprinted 1956 2 vols.; unit names and designations; administrative relationships.

Philips' Reference Map of Great Britain and Ireland; 1:1,000,000; George Philip and Son Ltd., London, 1956; names and boundaries of counties; designations of some second-order units given in marginal list. Call No. 52327.

Great Britain: Administrative Areas; 1:625,000; Director General, Ordnance Survey, 1944, 2 sheets; names and boundaries of all units except wards of first-order cities other than London; data not current. A 1956 edition has been published, but was not available for analysis when the data given above were compiled. Call No. 32344.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (ÉIRE)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

county: 27

1957

county borough: 4

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

municipal borough: 7

1954-57

urban district: 56

township: 28
[under town commissioner]

ward: 29
[county borough wards only]

rural district: 160

REMARKS

Tipperary County has two ridings (North and South) each of which is an administrative county. The distinction between the two ridings is now rather academic, since the County Management Act of 1940 puts both under the same manager. Other counties administered by a single manager include: Carlow and Kildare, Kilkenny and Waterford, Leix and Offaly, Leitrim and Sligo, and Longford and Westmeath. The total of 27 includes all official named counties, but a total figure of 21 might be more realistic.

The 4 historical provinces of Ireland -- Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connacht -- have no current administrative significance, but are still much used as units of reference, for example, in grouping the counties in lists.

Rural district councils have reportedly been eliminated and some sources assume that the districts are no longer active administrative units. They are, however, still listed as administrative divisions in Éire sources of recent date.

REFERENCES

The Statesman's Year Book 1957, Macmillan Co. Ltd., London; number of units; administrative relationships.

Thom's Directory of Ireland, Alex. Thom Co., Ltd., Dublin, 1954; names and number of units; administrative relationships.

Boundaries of Administrative Counties, Co. Boroughs, Urban and Dispensary Districts, and District Electoral Divisions; 1:253,440 (4 sheets), base 1935, revised 1944, reprinted 1947; names and boundaries of units; data are not current, but map is one of the few available showing limits of urban units. Call No. 75114.

Ireland; 1:1,240,000; names and boundaries of counties. Map No. 12070.

Section C

EASTERN and SOUTHERN EUROPE

1
EASTERN and SOUTHERN EUROPE

POLAND

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS województwo (province): 22

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS powiat (county): 321
1956-57 powiat miejski (urban county): 79
dzielnica (division): ca. 40

REMARKS

After World War II, extensive changes were made in the Polish administrative system, and civil divisions are still being changed quite frequently, particularly lower order units.

Five of the provinces are cities:

Warszawa
Kraków
Łódź
Wrocław
Poznań

The dzielnica figure covers only the divisions of cities that have province status.

REFERENCES

Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa Mapa administracyjna; 1:1,000,000, Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych, Warsaw, 1957; names and boundaries of all units except divisions of cities of province status. Call No. 59778.

Podział Administracyjny Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej, Poland, Urząd Rady Ministrów, Biuro do Spraw Prezydów Rad Narodowych, Warsaw, 1956; number and designations of units; names in hierarchic outline; includes 1:2,000,000 map of province and county boundaries, but map is not as effective or up-to-date as the one cited above. Call No. gF307.P65.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS kraj (region): 19

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS okres (district): 270

1955 mesto (city): 3

REMARKS

The city figure refers only to urban areas that rank as second-order divisions:

Prague
 Bratislava
 Brno

The status of Prague, however, is somewhat cloudy. Some sources suggest that its government exercises first-order functions even though the city remains technically a second-order unit.

Nominally, Slovakia retains a special constitutional position which provides for a Slovak legislature and administrative body. In practice, however, the self-government exercised by the Slovaks is insignificant. Recent Czech maps vary in portraying the kraj boundary that separates Slovakia from the rest of the country. Some use a distinguishing tone or color and others do not.

REFERENCES

Administrativní Lexikon Obcí Republiky Československé, Státní Úřad Statistický, Prague, 1955; administrative relationships; names and number of units first- through third-order; incl. 1:2,000,000 map (kraj and okres names and boundaries).

Peaslee, A. J.. Constitutions of Nations, Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 2nd ed., vol. 1, 1956; administrative relationships; Czechoslovakia constitution, p. 684.

Czechoslovakia Administrative Divisions; 1:1,000,000; 1953; kraj and okres names and boundaries; not completely current, but useful. Map No. 12665.

HUNGARY

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957 megye (county): 19
főváros (capital): 1
[Budapest]
megyei jogú város (city with county rights): 4

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957 járás (district): 128
járás jogú város (city with district rights): 57
kerület (ward): 35

REMARKS

Many changes were made in the civil divisions of Hungary in the period 1949-50. Since 1950, however, the system has been relatively stable, with adjustments being limited for the most part to changes in the status and boundaries of lower-order units.

The cities with county rights are:

Pécs
Szeged
Miskolc
Debrecen

Each includes within its limits extensive surrounding rural areas.

Of the 35 wards, 22 are in Budapest, and 13 in cities with county rights.

REFERENCES

A Magyar Népköztársaság Közigazgatási Térképe; 1:500,000; Állami Földmérési és Terképezési Hivatal, Budapest, 1957; names and boundaries of all units except wards. Call No. 104235.

Magyarország Helységnevtára, Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, Budapest, 1956; names of all units in hierarchic outline.

AUSTRIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS Bundesland (province): 9

1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS Bezirk (district): 84

1956

Stadt (city): 14

Stadtbezirk (city district): 23

REMARKS

Vienna (Wien), within the limits established 1 September 1954, comprises one of the 9 provinces; no other cities rank as first-order divisions.

Tirol Province includes 2 disconnected parts.

The 14 Städte have district status. The 23 Stadtbezirke are subdivisions of Vienna.

REFERENCES

Gemeindeverzeichnis von Österreich, Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, Wien, 1956; administrative relationships; names of first- through third-order divisions; includes maps of Austria (1:1,000,000) with names and boundaries of first- and second-order units, and of the Wien area (1:300,000) with names and boundaries of selected units.

Austria; 1:2,400,000; July 1950; names and boundaries of first-order units; Wien boundary is obsolete; includes boundaries of former occupation zones. Map No. 11544.

ITALY*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS provincia (province): 91**

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS comune (commune): 7,935***

1956

REMARKS

The 19 regioni (regions) of Italy are often referred to as first-order civil divisions. Their right to be so regarded is dubious, however, since only 4 of the 19 now have governments. The Italian Constitution gives all regions the right to organize governments and specifically grants the regions of Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta (coterminous with Valle d'Aosta provincia), and Friuli-Venezia Giulia the right to "particular forms and conditions of autonomy, in accordance with special statutes." To date, the above regions, (except Friuli-Venezia Giulia wherein the formation of a government is under consideration) are the only ones that have governments. Therefore, the provincia is considered here as the basic first-order unit.

The place of Trieste in the current administrative system of Italy is obscure. In 1956-57 lists, it is sometimes treated as a province, geographically within Friuli-Venezia Giulia region. In other cases, it is treated as an entity of special status (territorio). The latter interpretation is followed in this study, although the evidence supporting it is not conclusive.

City government is commune government and no town ranks as a first-order division.

REFERENCES

Nuovo Dizionario dei Comuni e Frazioni de Comune, Società Editrice Dizionario Voghera dei Comuni, Roma; 1956; administrative relationships; names of virtually all civil divisions; 1:7,000,000 map of provinces and regions, p. 270.

Atlante dei Comuni d'Italia, Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Rome, 1951; province maps at ca. 1:350,000; data are not current but maps are among the most useful ones available that show comune boundaries.

Annuario Parlamentare 1956-57; Segretariato Generale della Camera dei Deputati, Rome; 1956; administrative relationships.

U.S. Foreign Service Despatch, Rome, No. 1434, 29 Apr 57; data on formation of new provinces.

Italy and the Free Territory of Trieste; 1:1,500,000; 1950; province and region boundaries. Map No. 11396.

*See also the Free Territory of Trieste, p. 38

**Laws of 1957 created two new provinces: Isernia (from part of Campobasso) and Oristano (from part of Cagliari), but since confirmation of the organization of these provinces has not yet been received, they are not included in the province total. Also omitted from province total is the Italian-controlled part of the Free Territory of Trieste.

***Does not include the six Italian-administered communes of the Free Territory of Trieste.

VATICAN CITY

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS --

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS

The Vatican City has no civil divisions as such. The boundaries encompass a territory of some 109 acres in which are located the Basilica of St. Peter and adjacent buildings and grounds. Scattered throughout Rome are some 12 additional edifices recognized as papal property with extraterritorial status. Diplomatic immunities are granted to still other papal buildings outside the Vatican although they are not specifically vested in the Holy See.

In 1951, Italy granted the Vatican sovereignty over an additional area near Rome that will serve as the site for a radio station.

REFERENCES

Toschi, Umberto. "The Vatican City State From the Standpoint of Political Geography," The Geographical Review, vol. 21, October 1931, American Geographical Society, New York; administrative relationships; maps show Vatican boundaries and most of the areas throughout Rome over which extraterritorial rights are exercised.

The Statesman's Year-Book 1957, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; administrative relationships.

SAN MARINO

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS commune (?): 12

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS The number of units given in the cited source seems large since San Marino itself is smaller than many Italian communes.

REFERENCE Shiger, A.G.. Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye Zarubezhnykh Stran (Territorial-Administrative Divisions of Foreign Countries); 2nd rev., Gosudarstvennoye Izdatel'stvo Geograficheskoy Literatury (State Publishing House for Geographical Literature), Moscow, 1957; number of units. Call No. gA000-23 .85 1957.

GAPS Additional data are needed on all aspects of the civil divisions of the country.

FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE*

Name and number of <u>FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS</u>	<u>Zone A - Italian Administration</u>
1956	territorio (territory): 1
1956	<u>Zone B - Yugoslav Administration</u>
	republika (republic): parts of 2

Name and number of <u>SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS</u>	<u>Zone A - Italian Administration</u>
1956	comune (commune): 6
1956	<u>Zone B - Yugoslav Administration</u>
	srez (district): parts of 2

REMARKS

The status of the Free Territory of Trieste was provisionally settled by a "Memorandum of Understanding" among the governments of Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia, dated 5 October 1954. Under this agreement, which is not a formal treaty, Italy took over civil administration of Zone "A" and Yugoslavia continued administering a slightly modified Zone "B." Both Italian and Yugoslav governments, particularly the latter, have shown signs that they regard the Trieste question as settled. From a strict de jure point of view, however, the Free Territory still exists, as provided in the Italian Peace Treaty of 10 February 1947.

Since only parts of 2 civil divisions of Yugoslavia are within the Free Territory, administrative unit totals for that country are not affected by a de jure interpretation of the Trieste situation. For Italy, however, a de jure interpretation (as above) removes 1 territorio and 6 comunes from national totals.

REFERENCES

Nuovo Dizionario dei Comuni e Frazioni de Comune, Società Editrice Dizionario Voghera dei Comuni, Rome; 1956;
administrative relationships; names of Zone "A" communes.

Atlante dei Comuni d'Italia, Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Rome, 1951; map at ca. 1:350,000 shows Zone "A" commune boundaries.

Yugoslavia Administrative Divisions 1956; 1:1,500,000; August 1956;
boundaries of Yugoslav administrative divisions in Zone "B" are shown, albeit not too clearly. Map No. 25465.

*See also Italy, p. 35, and Yugoslavia, p. 39.

YUGOSLAVIA*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS republika (republic): 6

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS srez (district): 106**

1957

REMARKS

Civil divisions were completely reorganized in June 1955. The srezovi (districts) were greatly reduced in number as were the third-order units, opštine (communes) -- 3,905 to 1,479. Changes were also made in the status of cities. Under the previous systems, 1950-55, several different classes of cities were recognized as being second-order or "1-1/2 order" civil divisions. The June 1955 system apparently reduces all cities including Beograd to opština (commune) status, making them subordinate to district governments.

In Serbia, between the republika and the srezovi, are 2 units of intermediate rank:

autonomna pokrajine (autonomous province) . . . 1

autonomna oblast (autonomous region) 1

The autonomous province is Vojvodina (12 srezovi) and the autonomous region is Kosovo i Metohija (5 srezovi), leaving the 23 remaining srezovi of Serbia directly under the Republic.

REFERENCES

Yugoslavia Administrative Divisions 1956; 1:1,500,000; August 1956; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Map No. 25465.

Statistički Godišnjak, FNRJ, Savezni Zavod za Statistiku, Beograd, July 1957; number of units, names, and administrative relationships.

*See also Free Territory of Trieste, p. 38

**A March 1957 report stated that the 5 districts of Montenegro were to be abolished. To date, however, no data have been received indicating that this change has been put into effect, and they are included in the total of 106.

RUMANIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956 regiune (region): 16
oraș de subordonare republicană: 1
(town of republic subordination)

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956 raion (division): 200
oraș de subordonare regională: 34
(town of regional subordination)

REMARKS

Figures reflect the administrative system as modified in January 1956; other important changes were made in 1952 and 1950.

One of the regiuni is the Hungarian Autonomous Region (Regiunea Autonomă Maghiară) which, however, has no status basically different from that of other regions.

The first-order oraș is București; its 8 wards are classed as raioane and are counted among the 200 noted in the second-order column.

REFERENCES

Indicatorul Alfabetic al Localităților din R.P.R., Editura Științifică, București, 1956; administrative relationships; names of units first- through third-order.

Republica Populară Română: Harta Administrativă; Editura Științifică, București, 1956; includes map at 1:1,000,000; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Call No. 56160.

BULGARIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956

okrŭg (department): 12

grad (city): 1
[Sofia]

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956

okoliya (district): 93

obshtina (parish or commune): 23

rayon (division): 6

REMARKS

Sofia is the only city that ranks as a first-order unit.

The 6 second-order rayons are wards of Sofia.

The obshtina is basically a third-order unit, but types of local government vary and 23 obshtinas have special second-order status with governments (councils) that report directly to okrŭg councils.

REFERENCES

Bulgaria: Territorial-Administrative Organization With a Complete Listing of Populated Places and Railroad Stations, May 1956, GR-90 (revised January 1957, GR-90.1); administrative relationships and number of units; names of units first- through third-order.

Bulgaria Administrative Divisions; 1:2,300,000 (revised October 1956); names and boundaries of first- and second-order divisions (map accompanies GR-90.1, cited above). Map No. 25364.

GREECE

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS nomós (department)*: 50
 1957 [autonomous area]: 1
 [Mt. Athos]

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS dhimos (municipality): 225
 1957 koinótis (commune): 5,755

REMARKS On maps and in statistical works the civil divisions of Greece are often given as:

First-Order	
dhiamérisma (division)	9
Second-Order	
nomós (department)	50
Third-Order	
eparkhía (province or district) . . .	146
Fourth-Order	
dhimos (municipality)	225
koinótis (commune)	5,755

The dhiamerismata, however, do not appear to qualify as basic first-order units, because: (1) only 4 and part of a 5th have governments, (2) central government ministries tend to bypass dhiamerisma administrations, and (3) the bulk of the population of Greece lives in areas without dhiamerisma governments. Similarly, the eparchiai do not seem to qualify as basic second-order units since at last report only 9 had active governments. The eparchiai, however, are still used to some extent as election districts and statistical units.

There are various classes of municipalities. Towns of the first category, Athens, for example, have charters and certain special rights. Several urban areas fall within numerous communes and municipalities in addition to the one that carries the city name.

Mt. Athos reportedly includes one commune. Whether it is coterminous with the "autonomous area" is not known.

*Translation used in reference (a).

GREECE
con't

REFERENCES

(a) Statistical Yearbook of Greece, National Statistical Service of Greece, National Printing Office, Athens, 1957; administrative relationships; number of units; names of dhiamerismata and nomi (romanized); incl. small-scale map showing dhiamerisma and nomos boundaries as of 1951.

(b) Greece, 1:1,300,000; 1950; nomos names and boundaries; the dhiamerisma boundaries are not current. Map No. 11405.

(c) Revitalizing Greek Local Government, Special Supplement to Report No. 67, ECA Mission to Greece, Economic Cooperation Administration, 1951; administrative relationships.

ALBANIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS rreth (district): 27

1958

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS rreth (district): 21

1956

lokalitet (locality): 91

REMARKS

A reorganization of civil divisions that was announced in March 1958 eliminated 4 garge (regions) of first-order rank and added 14 rrethe (districts) to the previously existing 13 rrethe of first-order rank. Thus, there are now 27 first-order rrethe and, apparently, no first-order units designated by names other than rreth.

Tirane was the only city that constituted a first-order rreth under the previous arrangement, and, pending receipt of information to the contrary it would seem best to assume that it retains this status.

How the changes of 1958 affect the former pattern of lower-order civil divisions is not made clear by available data. In 1956, the second-order rrethe were subdivisions of the garge, and 2 of the 21 noted above were towns: Shkodër and Korçë. The lokalitete were subdivisions of the first-order rrethe, and 3 of the 91 noted above were towns: Durrës, Vlonë, and Kuçovë (Stalin). Out of a total of 140 lokalitete, however, only 91 were second-order of first-order rrethe. The lokalitet designation also applied to third-order subdivisions of second-order rrethe, several of which were towns.

REFERENCES

Albania Administrative Divisions; 1:10,000,000; September 1956; boundaries of first- and second-order divisions; most units are named, but names of some are not available; divisions shown are those existing prior to changes of 1958; some parts of the system are still in effect, others are not; map will be useful in interpreting details of the new 1958 arrangement as they become available. Call No. 25539.

Zeri i Popullit (Voice of the People), Tirane, 19 Mar 58; (Albanian newspaper); sketchy data on 1958 civil division changes.

GAPS

Data are needed on all aspects of the administrative system as reorganized in 1958.

MALTA
(United Kingdom Dependency)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS --

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS The 3 main islands -- Malta, Gozo, and Comino -- are divided into 6 police districts and 8 electoral divisions and may be divided in other ways for particular government functions. Apparently, there is no breakdown into general administrative units other than that imposed by the island pattern and the towns and villages. Of the latter, Malta has 44 (counting Valetta as 1), Gozo 12, and Comino 1. The role of town and village government in the overall administration of the islands is not made clear by available data.

REFERENCES The Malta Yearbook 1956, St. Michael's College Publications, St. Julian's, Malta; (also 1955 edition); administrative relationships.

Colonial Office List 1951, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Malta and Gozo; 1:31,680; Geographical Section, General Staff (GSGS 3859), 3rd ed., 1953 (3 sheets); shows approximate limits of towns and villages, but no precise administrative boundaries. Call No. 50330.

GAPS Data are needed on all aspects of the administrative arrangement.

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